Complete Victory
And Nothing Else!

Nippon Times

The Way of the Gods
Is the Way of Japan

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TOKYO, BERLIN SIMPLIFY LAW ON COPYRIGHT

Procedures Relating to Translation Facilitated by New Cultural Understanding

SIGNED IN GERMANY

Nippon Copyright League, Reich Translation Rights Agency to Supervise Work

By way of promoting cultural exchange between Germany and Japan, arrangements were concluded on Saturday between the two countries on the basis of the Japan-Germany Cultural Agreement which was signed in Berlin in 1938 for simplifying copyright procedures regarding translations.

Negotiations had been carried on for some time in the German capital for settling the troublesome question of translation copyrights between Germany and Japan in view of the increased importance of cultural exchange between the two countries for the sake of joint prosecution of the war.

As a result, on July 10 in Berlin, the Japanese Embassy and the Reich authorities came to an agreement of views in regard to the method of exchanging copyright royalty between the authors of one country and the translators of the other.

In Japan, the Dai-Nippon Copyright Protection League and in Germany the German Translation Rights Agency are respectively to collect and pay royalty for translation.

Routine Greatly Eased

By the new arrangements, would-be translators are no longer required to apply to the holders of original copyrights and the complicated and troublesome procedures hitherto necessary under the War of Greater East Asia; namely, that the translator must apply to the Home Minister for arbitration in regard to the copyright royalty for translating the work of a German author into Japanese, the Home Minister then must refer the matter to the Dai-Nippon Copyright Inquiry Commission, decide on the rate in accordance with the report of the Commission, have the applicant pay the royalty and finally to grant the permission for making the translation, will be dispensed with. All that the prospective translator will be required to do is to apply to the Dai-Nippon Copyright Protection League which will attend to all the necessary procedures. Thus cultural exchange between the two countries will be greatly facilitated.

The arrangements concluded include the rates of copyright royalty for translations; namely, for the first 3,000 copies of a translated work 3 per cent of the price at which the work is published; from the 3,001st copy to the 5,000th, 4 per cent and for over 5,000 copies, 5 per cent.

In this connection, the Board of Information and the director of the Police Bureau of the Home Ministry on Monday gave out statements on the new arrangements.

The Board of Information statement said:

"Discussion from various angles had been held in Berlin between the Imperial Embassy and the German authorities for facilitating and smoothing the translation of works by German and Japanese authors on the basis of the Japan-Germany Cultural Agreement of 1938, as a result of which complete agreement of views has been reached between the Japanese and German authorities in accordance with the principle of cultural interchange."

Bureau Makes Statement

The statement of the director of the Police Bureau of the Home Ministry stated:

"For some time, there have been various problems outstanding between Japan and Germany regarding copyright. Owing to the outbreak of the German-Soviet War and the War of Greater East Asia a situation arose in which communications between Germany and Japan may be practically disrupted, so that the settlement of the copyright question became a matter of all the greater urgency. It was especially desired that the translation of works of the two countries should be arranged with greater ease.

"The Home Ministry in conjunction with the Foreign Ministry has been taking much pains to settle the matter with the German authorities and has at last been favored with the conclusion of arrangements for

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BITTER TRUTHS

E Aguinaldo

By General **EMILIO AGUINALDO**
Special to the Nippon Times

WITH our 18 million fellow countrymen we stand at this moment on the very threshold of our long-awaited independence. In a solemn promise thrice repeated by His Excellency, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo of the Great Empire of Japan—twice in formal declarations before the Imperial Diet and once in person in an address before 400,000 Filipinos gathered on the Luneta—we have been assured our independence in unmistakable and irrevocable terms.

Well may the entire Filipino people rejoice over the imminent realization of their age-old dream. But I dare say that no group among our people can look forward to the coming of Philippine Independence with the fervent enthusiasm that fills the hearts of the Veterans of the Revolution. None await the advent of this blessed day with deeper longing than those who staked their lives in the historic struggles for freedom, twice against Spain and once against the United States of America.

I believe I express the unanimous sentiment of the members of the Veterans of the Revolution when I say that we are all overwhelmed with happiness over the joyous prospect that looms before us. For that independence which we won from Spain 41 years ago by the sheer force of our own arms but which soon afterwards was wrested from us by America through cowardly trickery and deception, is now within our very grasp at long last, offered to us by the friendly hands of the benevolent and powerful Empire of Nippon.

Miracle Is Performed

Consider what unerring logic Divine Providence has willed the righting of a historic wrong! God, indeed, moves in mysterious ways His wonders to perform. Let us count it one of the most priceless of our blessings that we who fought the unprincipled enemies of our freedom less than half a century ago have today been permitted to see in our own lifetime the decisive defeat of our former betrayers and the realization of that freedom which we thought we had irretrievably lost.

Let us, in the face of the eagerly awaited day now fast approaching, when this supreme gift shall be ours at last, humbly turn our thoughts to our dear comrades who fell in the night fighting beside us and say to them: "Souls of our dear departed comrades-in-arms!. The freedom for which you have died is ours at last. Through the benevolence of the Great Japanese Empire, whose noble sons have come to redeem us from bondage, even as once in the course of our own struggle their sires came to proffer us their sympathy and assistance, the independence of our native land has now been made secure. Wipe out, therefore, from your earthly memories all remembrance of disappointment and grief. Rest in peace!"

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that Japan's pledge to grant us our independence, made even before she had driven away the American forces from our land, is fundamentally an act of redemption, an act fully in accord with the logic of history. For what could have been more fitting, more in keeping with the Divine Will, than that an Oriental people long held in bondage by the Americans should today be redeemed by the might of another Oriental nation? If Independence is truly the noblest station to which a people can aspire, then for us Filipinos this station has become more precious still because we have been brought to it by an Oriental people who are not only our geographical neighbors but our racial kins as well. Contemplate the spectacle of a great and powerful Oriental nation, and consider the deep historical significance of this event. Tell me truthfully if this does not thrill your hearts to the very core even as it has always thrilled mine!

Japan's Supreme Ideal

This solemn promise of our independence is a fundamental counterpart of Japan's supreme ideal in waging the War of Greater East Asia. Japan is fighting this great war in order to destroy the entire framework of Anglo-Dutch-American exploitation and domination of the peoples of East Asia, and to establish in its place a family of co-prosperous nations under the protection and leadership of Japan.

Japan has shown her real purpose not by words alone but by deeds as well. Declaring that she had come here not to conquer our land and destroy our freedom but to liberate us from American bondage, she proceeded in every possible way to demonstrate the sincerity of her noble intentions. From the first, the Imperial Japanese Forces treated the Filipino people, including the Filipino officers and soldiers of the USAFFE, not as enemies but as misguided brothers who had been deceived into taking up arms against Japan by the malicious propaganda of the Americans.

Even when they were forced by the sheer necessities of warfare, the Japanese Forces took every possible measure to spare our country and our people from the ravages of war. Indeed, by far the greater portion of the destruction suffered by the Philippines must be laid at the door of the Americans under whose unjustifiable, scorched-earth tactics innumerable bridges, docks and other public works were blasted by dynamite, and whole towns and cities were put to fire.

In their treatment of the Filipino prisoners of war, the Japanese Forces gave the most eloquent proof of their altruistic intentions. In a manner wholly unprecedented in the history of warfare, the Japanese Forces released the Filipino prisoners of war after a brief period of recuperation and rehabilitation, thereby showing to the Filipino people and to the world at large, the genuinely magnanimous motive which impelled them to come to our shores.

Saw History Made

I have lived a long life; Providence has granted me the rare privilege of living through nearly half a century of the most dramatic epoch in the history of the Philippines covering four regimes: the last years of the Spanish rule, the shortlived Philippine Republic, the four decades of the American regime, and the current period of preparation for independence under the guidance of Japan. The years have been altogether full, crowded with events and developments that have radically altered the life of man and the face of the world he inhabits.

We Filipinos, like most of the rest of the world, had our moments of grave confusion, when it seemed impossible to tell what ultimate destiny awaited our country and serious divisions and cross-purposes existed among us. But now, as I look back upon those crowded years, I am greatly relieved to realize that the period of our national confusion is now fortunately past.

By the light of Nippon's Rising Sun, which has come to dispel the doubts that once assailed us on every side, we have seen the truth at last: We have discovered the road that will lead us to our historic destiny. We have found the central fact of our national existence; the eternal truth which has eluded us but to which our national soul was anchored from the beginning, namely, that we are Orientals, and that it is our God-given duty to do our part as members of that proud race.

A man who has lived as long as I have, who has seen the passing show of humanity during nearly eight eventful decades, may be permitted, I believe, to give a few words of counsel to his countrymen. To my countrymen, therefore, in this crucial hour of our history, I say:

We cannot turn back the hands of time; nor would we wish to do so even if we could. The world is moving irresistibly towards a more glorious future for all the peoples of the world—a future that will see the liberation of oppressed peoples from the cruel hand of Anglo-American oppressors, and the establishment of a more peaceful, more neighborly and more prosperous relationship among all peoples.

The whole world is going through the pangs of this new birth and this new beginning. If we are to share in the benefits which this renascence will confer on humanity, then it is our duty, not only to endure our portion of the sacrifice that alone will make it possible, but positively to do everything in our power to assist its successful consummation.

It is little enough that we are asked to do. Japan, by whose aspiration and might this dream of universal brotherhood has principally been made possible, has asked us to do only three things—all of them calculated to make ourselves a strong independent nation: first, to disentangle ourselves from all connections with the past regime; secondly, to exert our utmost effort to achieve economic self-sufficiency; and thirdly, to rediscover our Oriental soul through an intensified program of spiritual and cultural reorganization.

General Aguinaldo

Hakko Ichiu Upheld

We cannot, like King Canute of old, stand upon the shore and bid the wave of history to come thus far and no farther. Destiny is today moving around and in our midst, determined after many centuries of trial and failure, to give every nation its rightful place in the sun, to assign each and every nation that proud and dignified station to which it was entitled from the beginning, and to create in every country and in every region of the globe the equivalents of the great principles we have come to cherish: the principle of brotherly love and the harmony of the single household first enunciated by the great Japanese Emperor Jimmu in His Imperial Edict on Hakko Ichiu nearly thirty centuries ago.

Who is the Filipino whose heart does not thrill to this sublime vision? Who is the Filipino who will refuse Nippon's sincere invitation to contribute to the realization of this noble ideal? Who is there who remains blind to the realization that this is indeed the long-awaited hour of our national salvation? None, I am certain, among the Veterans of the Revolution or their descendants and friends. Nor is there any good reason why any of our countrymen should persist to doubt the sincerity or ability of Japan to fulfill her promise of independence to the Philippines, or why they should foolishly cling to the pitiful delusion that America is coming back, even to the detriment of their own countrymen.

Japan's promise to grant us our independence was given in the name of the Imperial Japanese Government, and the 100 million loyal sons of His Imperial Majesty. A word of honor given by the Land of Bushido is a word beyond doubt or question, and will be made good, cost what it may. This pledge which proceeds from the very fount itself of Japanese life and morals will be fulfilled to the letter beyond all possibility of violation or evasion. Nobody who knows anything at all about the central position of the Emperor in the polity of Nippon, can doubt the truth of this statement.

Not less ridiculous than this doubt is the hope held by some of our misguided countrymen that America can ever come back to the Philippines. Nobody who understands the stern realities of modern military operations will entertain such a be-

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FOES STUMPED ON SICILY ISLE BY IRED PEOPLE

British, American Parachutists Captured by Angered Islanders and Killed

INVADERS IN TROUBLE

German Press Declares Landing Is Perfunctory Excuse to Soviets for Second Front

Domei

ROME, July 11.—Counter-offensive operations of the Axis forces in Sicily have developed over the whole line, according to the Italian military authorities who explained the war condition there on the night of July 11. As a result, it was mentioned, the anti-Axis forces which landed there have been placed in a difficult position. The raiders have not yet secured the bridgehead district enough to effect landing of large forces. Even the enemy units which have escaped trapping and annihilation are going through the greatest difficulty in meeting the counter-attacks of the Axis forces.

Parachutists Killed

On the morning of July 10 the landing of the anti-Axis forces on Sicily was heralded by the descent of parachutists on the southeastern tip of that island. All the islanders stood up in open antagonism against the parachutists and subjected the raiders to severe treatment. British and American parachutists who were taken captive confessed that they thought Sicily residents would welcome the anti-Axis troops, since Sicily was supposed to have been rendered defenseless following a series of intensive bombings, but the real condition was just the opposite.

Sicily is completely fortified and, moreover, the Sicilians are highly indignant at the frequent indiscriminate bombings of the enemy and are reported to have either struck parachutists to death or captured them, in spite of the fact that these people are not given special instructions by the authorities to take such measures.

Stefani reported that all the parachutists have been killed and the attempts of the enemy to advance into the interior from the coastline have been frustrated so far.

Anti-Axis Object

Domei

BERLIN, July 11.—Pledging to support and cooperate with the Italian forces for the defense of Fortified Europe, the German Foreign Affairs Ministry yesterday expressed determination to fight shoulder-to-shoulder with Italy for a conclusive victory, in commenting on the anti-Axis landing in Sicily last Sunday.

"The evident enemy preparations clearly betrayed the forthcoming of the landing; therefore we Germans were not surprised by the enemy move. Particularly at the present, Italy's fight is Germany's fight," the Ministry averred.

The German press is referring to the landing as a mere perfunctory excuse to Soviet Russia for the long-promised Second Front.

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung commented that the foremost objectives of the anti-Axis landing in Sicily lies in the confiscation of military supremacy in the Straits of Sicily, the establishment of a Second Front merely being of secondary import-

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Enemy Trying Desperately to Take Nippon Base at Munda, New Georgia

Japanese Airmen Carry Out Terrific Attacks on Rendova, Robiana, While Land Forces Fight Three-Dimensional Warfare Against Americans

X X BASE, July 12.—The struggle in the central Solomons area is continuing unabated with the enemy desperately trying to reduce Munda, Japanese base in New Georgia.

The Americans are converging on Munda from various points, their air fighters and bombers attacking in mass formations in concert with the land forces.

On July 8, about 70 enemy aircraft came raiding in the Kulambangara area. The Japanese countered with withering anti-aircraft gunfire and shot down nine of them. The damage on our side was slight.

On July 9 about 70 more planes came attacking Munda and Kulambangara, while the next day about 100 attacked Munda. On the latter occasion three of the attackers were brought down by our anti-aircraft battery and caused the others to flee. The Japanese suffered more or less damage.

Thus our land forces are fighting a three-dimensional war, defending their positions against enemy aircraft and repulsing enemy land force with jungle warfare in which they especially excel or with rifle and gun fire.

Meanwhile the Japanese Air Forces are carrying out terrific bombing attacks on Rendova, Robiana Island and Kula Gulf.

TOJO BACK IN TOKYO FROM TRIP TO SOUTH; SAYS VICTORY CERTAIN

Ends Southern Tour

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo returned to the capital on Monday afternoon after completing his epoch-making trip to the Southern Regions. Picture shows him conversing with Thai Ambassador Direk Jaiyanama who was one of the first to greet him on his return.

Information Board Releases Official Announcement

ASIA'S FUTURE BRIGHT

Premier Now Has First-Hand Knowledge of Conditions in Regions of Sphere

Successfully accomplishing his tour of the various Southern Regions, Prime Minister and concurrently War Minister General Hideki Tojo returned to Tokyo Monday afternoon, the Board of Information announced at 3:15 p.m. the same day.

It will be recalled that Prime Minister Tojo left Tokyo on June 30 for his epoch-making trip to the South. In Thailand he exchanged views with Thai Premier Phibun Songkhram and concluded that historic agreement for the incorporation of the four northern Malai states and the two Shan states into Thai territory, and with the joyous and grateful cries of the people still ringing in his ears, he left for Shonan, where he again made history by inspecting the Indian National Army under Subhas Chandra Bose.

Notes Big Progress

Since then Prime Minister Tojo has visited Java and the Philippines where he personally noted the astounding progress all these regions had made under the military administration with the whole-hearted cooperation of the native people.

Since March, Prime Minister Tojo has visited China, Manchoukuo and the Philippines. With his trip to the Southern Regions, the Prime Minister has personally inspected most of the regions within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, and on his return on Monday he voiced his conviction in a statement that the future lying before Greater East Asia is vast and bright, and that victory is absolutely certain.

The official announcement of the Board of Information follows:

"Prime Minister and concurrently War Minister General Hideki Tojo after accomplishing his objective of inspecting Thailand and various Southern Regions under military administration arrived back in Tokyo at 3:15 p.m. today."

Prime Minister Tojo's statement issued on Monday follows:

"I was ordered abroad recently and during my trip visited Thailand where I exchanged unreserved opinions with the leaders of that country such as Premier Phibun Songkhram and was able to see with my own eyes the true situation and conditions in that country in this great war. I hereby express my greatest respects to the efforts of the Thai people who, under their great leader Premier Phibun Songkhram, are unitedly driving forward with all their might for the rise of Thailand and for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

Understanding Deepened

"It is indeed a matter of mutual felicitation that by my recent visit the two peoples' mutual understanding was deepened and their determination to carry through the war successfully was further solidified, and that a complete agreement was reached between the prime ministers of the two nations as to a definite formula for the new cooperation Japan wishes to extend to Thailand. I am also very happy that together with my visit to Thailand I was able to visit Malai, Sumatra and Borneo where I was able to inspect the military situation and the true conditions of the native inhabitants, and thank the officers and men of the Imperial Forces and the government officials and civilians who are active in those regions.

"Further I was able to confer with Premier Ba Maw of Burma and also with Mr. Bose the Indian patriot working for Indian independence. At the same time I had the opportunity of coming in contact with the military might of the Indian National Army brimming over with fighting spirit. At Djakarta I attended a huge gratitude rally which was full of native inhabitant enthusiasm, and when I stopped over at Manila I was able to confer with the members of the Philippines Independence Preparatory Committee. I feel very

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JAVA'S ROLE IS VITAL, SAYS PREMIER TOJO

Reiterates Japan's Firm Stand To Win War and Liberate All Peoples of Asia

Domei

DJAKARTA, July 12.—Pointing out that Java occupies a most important position in the War of Greater East Asia and that the efforts of the people of Java will have a far-reaching effect on the issue of the war, Prime Minister Hideki Tojo in his speech at the Gratitude Mass Meeting held in the Ganbil square on the afternoon of July 7.

The Prime Minister's speech follows:

"I am exceedingly glad to have been able to see your energetic and happy faces. Ever since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, you have shown the clearest understanding of the true meaning of the war we are fighting and have cooperated with the firmest solidarity and with the Imperial Forces for the construction of a new Java.

"Before I came here I had been most grateful to you people of Java for that and today, coming in contact with some phases of the actual situation here, I am filled with fresh gratitude.

"As your representative has just said, Indonesians, Chinese, Indians and all other peoples of the Greater East Asia Co Prosperity Sphere form one big family. Japan, on the foundations of victory that it gained in the initial stages of the war, has been fighting this great war in order to liberate all the peoples of the sphere, members of the one big family, from the Anglo-American-Dutch yoke.

"Travelling through China, Manchoukuo, the Philippines, Thailand and these other southern regions, I have been able to reaffirm my conviction of certain victory and certain achievement of new order in Greater East Asia. With this renewed conviction of victory the Empire will fight on until Anglo-American-Dutch power is shattered.

"Java occupies a most important position in the War of Greater East Asia and the extent of your efforts will have a most important bearing on the issue of war.

"I said in the last session of the Diet that it is the intention of the Empire to extend to you the right to participate in the government of your own country within the shortest time possible before the year is out.

"I hope that you will make the spirit in which Japan was founded your own and under the direction of the Japanese Army concentrate all your political, economic and cultural efforts on the one purpose of fighting through the War of Greater

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PHILIPPINES GREETS TOJO'S SECOND VISIT

Independence Preparatory Body Greatly Impressed by Japanese Premier

Domei

MANILA, July 12.—Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, accompanied by members of his suite, arrived here on July 10 in the course of his inspection trip of the Southern Regions.

The Prime Minister upon arrival was welcomed by Lieutenant-General Shigenori Kuroda, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Philippines: Mr. Shozo Murata, Adviser to the Japanese Military Administration; members of the Philippine Independence Preparatory Committee, and other Japanese and Filipino leaders.

The second visit of Prime Minister Tojo here has inspired the Independence Preparatory Committee and all the rest of the residents of the islands to greater heights of resolution to march toward independence.

The Prime Minister's presence in Manila has occasioned statements from various men of importance in insular affairs.

Chairman Jose P. Laurel of the Independence Preparatory Committee remarked:

"One must not be blind to the very grave meaning which is borne by the fact that Prime Minister Tojo has come to these shores for the second time at a time when the committee set up to prepare the ground of an indpendent regime for the islands has set about its work.

"The coming of Prime Minister Tojo to our country at this moment means that the people of the islands have secured the hope and the guarantee that they will be free and their long cherished ideal a reality in the near future.

"The Independence Preparatory Committee is getting on with its work. The six sub-committees in which the committee is working have reached their decisions, and are deliberating on how best to effect the decisions.

"Prime Minister Tojo's present visit to these shores, coming as it did, did much to give the work of the Independence Preparatory Committee the sort of start it ought to have and renew the interest of the people of the islands in the possibilities that are opening before them as an independent people."

Second Chairman Bengnos Aquino, of the Independence Preparatory Committee, in a statement to the press, said that "the Prime Minister's second visit to our country was the occasion for the Philippine people to realize freshly the sincere and ardent desire on the part of Japan to see an independent Philippines

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HOTTA URGES NATION TO GREATER EFFORT

Declares People Must Not Be Distracted by War Fluctuations, But Keep on Fighting

Pointing out that despite its all-out efforts for a decisive counter-offensive against Japan and the other Axis Powers, America is continually meeting with setbacks which are steadily sapping her power, Lieutenant-Colonel Yoshiaki Hotta, of the Army Press Section of Imperial Headquarters, delivered a stirring address on Sunday at the Nakanoshima Chuo Kaido at a mass lecture meeting sponsored by the Dai Nippon Volunteer Corps for the further bolstering of the people's morale, and urged on his hearers to further efforts for increased production.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hotta's address follows:

"Since the start of the War of Greater East Asia, America suffered many adversities in the operations against Japan. President Roosevelt in view of the continuous defeats launched a frantic attempt in producing munitions in an enormous quantity, aiming at a wholesale counter-offensive in 1944. However, the progress of the war situation is not going on to suit his purpose, because the holding of the Aleutians and Midway Island, and the occupation of Australia by 1944 as has been planned, does not seem very hopeful.

"On the other hand, President Roosevelt feels dubious about the resisting power of Chungking against Japan, and the Soviet's political maneuvers independently of other members of the anti-Axis camp, while his worry was doubled by the disintegration of the British power in India. Taking advantage of the full swing of the American productivity, President Roosevelt set this year as the year for a decisive counter-offensive. Having suffered numerous debacles at the outset of the war, America launched a new program of increased production with frantic haste. Now the nation's productivity being keyed to its highest pitch, America will naturally avail itself of the chance by mobilizing every possible fighting strength. However contrary to the increased production, America exposed its ugly internal conflicts which are gradually impending the industrial activities.

Strengthening Structure

"Japan on its part is strengthening the wartime structure steadily and constantly with the improvements of industrial organs. With the occupation of the Southern Regions rich with natural resources Japan has constructed an unswerving fighting position with full preparation to crush the Anglo-American foes as well as the Chungking resistance.

"The modern warfare is the coordination of productivity, acquisition of supply bases and of the front lines. Particularly the role to be played by aircraft is so great that no exaggeration is allowed in estimating its importance. It is no miscalculation to assert that the warfare in the Pacific can be decided by aerial forces. Sometime last year an American paper reported on the success of the long-distance flight from Brisbane, Australia to San Francisco within 36 hours and 10 minutes covering the distance of 12,000 kilometers.

Airplanes Progress

"There is no denying daily progress of the powers of airplanes. Every nation is now exerting its utmost in improving aircraft and its capacity. Supposing a plane loaded with it capacity of bombs can fly 7,000 to 8,000 kilometers without a stop, then American planes can easily fly from Midway Island to Tokyo and after air-raiding is able to return to the Islands. In view of the daily increase of airplane power, Japanese people must be ever on their alert for the defense of the mainland. Iron defense must be maintained so that no air-raids can hamper the industrial activities.

"With regard to the European war situation, Germany who is fighting in three different areas must resort to wise strategy. Germany now evidently following a policy of fighting one at a time left the British beyond the Dover Strait and the Americans across the Mediterranean to take their own course for the time being while directing its spearhead toward the Soviet Union. It is most probable that Germany will first smash the Soviet troops and then turn its main force to the American and British forces. Some minor adversities suffered by Germany in the Mediterranean and in the remote nooks of the European continent should not be taken too seriously.

Large Scale Offensive

"America is bombastically proclaiming its intention of conducting a large-scale counter-offensive in the Pacific, but Japan is fully prepared to inflict death blows on the enemy in a great decisive campaign. Japan is in possession of an invincible position in the Pacific ever since the beginning of the war. Therefore, Japanese people should not be easily disturbed or agitated by vicissitudes of the situation, but should calmly with firm confidence in the successful prosecution of war, endeavor for increased production."

Premier Tojo Meets Southern Leaders

Left: In Shonan Premier Ba Maw of Burma came to see Prime Minister Tojo. Picture shows Premier Ba Maw (right) conversing with Prime Minister Tojo. Right: On his way back to Tokyo, Prime Minister Tojo halted at Manila where he was greeted by Chief Administrator Jorge Vargas (center, shaking hands).

BITTER TRUTHS

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lief even for a moment. The lightning victories achieved by the Japanese Forces on land and sea and in the air since the outbreak of the war, and the rapidity with which they have consolidated their positions in all the likely points of contact with the enemy, have enabled Japan to establish not only an impregnable defense line, but a line from which she can conduct further offensive operations against the foe whenever and wherever she may please.

Figures Won't Win

High-sounding words and production figures will will not win the war; for, in a gigantic struggle of nations while quantity of excellent weapons are essential, the all-decisive element is the strict discipline and the indomitable will-to-win of the men behind the weapons. Japan has time and again demonstrated the unquestioned superiority of her weapons and her fighting morale. That superiority will increase, for as the Anglo-Americans themselves realize and have repeatedly confessed to the world, time plays heavily in Japan's favor—time during which she can grow stronger still on the vital raw materials in which the occupied territories of the South so richly abound and which are not found in the enemy camp.

And why, I ask in all seriousness, should any Filipino expect, least of all desire, the return of America to the Philippines? How can any self-respecting and patriotic individual, who calls himself a Filipino, desire the return of a people who have ever treated him and his countrymen as inferiors, and who, despite their professions of altruistic intentions, have always been guided by selfish motives in their policy toward the Philippines?

People will remind us that America has promised to grant us our independence in 1946. But it is well to remember that this so-called promise was inspired not by America's respect for our historic aspirations but by a selfish desire to protect herself from the competition of our labor and our industries, and that a great deal of the pressure in behalf of Philippine independence was exerted by the isolationist opinion then prevailing among the Americans which favored America's complete withdrawal from East Asia in conjunction with the cane and best sugar as well as cotton seed oil, dairy and cordage interests. Knowing that these were the principal influences which induced America to promise independence to the Philippines, with what pride and self-respect can any Filipino today desire the return of America and the restoration of American sovereignty over this country?

Fortunately, this evil cult of pro-Americanism is fast losing its hold upon our people. As their minds are cleansed of veneer of Americanism, and the deluded belief in the invincibility of the Americans, and as they realize day by day that their destiny is inexorably bound up with the destiny of Japan and the Orient, they are determined more and more to sever their connections with America and her civilization, in order that they may fashion for themselves, under the guidance and leadership of Japan, a way of life more in keeping with our history and traditions. Most of the guerrilla bands which offered short-lived and futile resistance against the Imperial Japanese Forces even after the total unconditional surrender of the USAFFE, have realized the error of their ways and have already surrendered. What remain are isolated gangs of professional criminals, outlaws and bandits who have taken advantage of these unsettled times to wreck vengeance on their personal and political enemies or to prey upon their helpless and law-abiding countrymen. Relentlessly pursued by the forces of law and order, even these vicious elements are now fast being brought to heel.

Fellow countrymen: Let us stand by Japan united let us give her our unfaltering trust; let us work with her hand-in-hand and shoulder-to-shoulder, in order that our common ideals of cooperation and co-prosperity may be realized in the shortest possible time. Let us forget our entanglements with the past regime; let us bury the evil influences of the dead past. So inspired and so consecrated in our purposes, let us face the future, confident that the independence for which we spilled our own blood forty-seven years ago will soon be ours at last and that with the active protection of Japan and the sympathetic cooperation of our Oriental neighbors, we will be assured of the security and prosperity for ourselves and our posterity.

The old book of our history has come to an end; we are beginning the first chapter of the new one.

MALAI GOVERNORS MEET

Increasing Food Output Main Talk at Conference

Domei

SHONAN, July 11.—A gubernatorial conference was held this morning at the Military Administration headquarters with the participation of the governors of all the States of the Malai Peninsula.

After the governors present submitted reports on administrative conditions in their respective States, the administration authorities gave instructions to them regarding the measures to increase food production, as well as in connection with the rubber and copra industries.

TOJO BACK HERE; VICTORY CERTAIN

(Continued From Page 1)

fortunate indeed in having been given these opportunities.

"The Imperial Forces in the various areas of the Southern Regions which I visited are conquering all sorts of adverse conditions under the severe heat and are maintaining peace and order, defending strategic points, patrolling the seas, guarding ocean transportation or carrying out other numerous and complex duties. Not only that but making use of each moment they are concentrating on continuous training in readiness for the next operations. The local compatriots too realize their heavy responsibilities and are working enthusiastically in their given duties.

"I express my deepest thanks to these officers and men and Japanese residents, having come in contact with their magnificent efforts, and at the same time offer my most profound condolences to those heroes who have fallen in war and pray that the wounded and sick officers and men will recover and be able to serve again in the quickest possible period of time.

"It is a matter of tremendous happiness that just as I had heard, a satisfactory development and advance is going on with sincere native cooperation in the various areas of the Southern Regions in the various fields of military affairs, economics, culture and others, in spite of the fact that only a short period of a year and a half has passed. At this opportunity I express my most sincere respects to the cooperation of the native inhabitants. Further, the preparations for independence in Burma and the Philippines are advancing steadily and Indonesian participation in government is about to become actualized.

"On the other hand the Indian Independence Movement is being strengthened daily and the day on which Indian freedom and prosperity will be brought about is approaching steadily nearer. This is truly a matter of mutual felicitation.

"Since times back the various areas of the Southern Regions had been made the objective of exploitation under American, British and Dutch control, and had been completely turned into colonial possessions. It follows that the various peoples of the Southern Regions were left to shift for themselves, no special attention being paid to educate them, and they had only to live without aim or significance and die when their time came.

"At such a time, the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia was as a ray from heaven and now the people of the various regions of the Southern Regions have thrown off their American, British and Dutch shackles and, living up to the true mission of the Greater East Asiatic races, are working to build up a structure of co-existence and co-prosperity in Greater East Asia.

Absolute Victory Sure

"Since March, I visited in turn, China, Manchoukuo, and the Philippines, and this time further visited Thailand and the the various areas in the Southern Regions. Seeing with my own eyes that the various countries and the various peoples of Greater East Asia, each understanding perfectly its true mission, is driving forward straight for the successful prosecution of the present war, this war which is for the liberation of Greater East Asia, and for the rise and development of Greater East Asia, I was moved deeply by the infinite greatness of Imperial graciousness, and further solidified my belief in absolute victory and recognized for certain that the future lying before Greater East Asia is indeed vast and bright.

"With my return to Japan, I look forward with you the people, to make further anew our fighting spirit and, under the August Virtues, fight through this epochal war, to fight it through to victory, thus to complete the building of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and bring into reality the magnificent ideal of Hakko Iu."

Sicily Is Largest Island in Mediterranean; Population Dense; Farming Main Industry

The island of Sicily, where this week world attention is focussed as the anti-Axis forces attempt to gain a foothold and the Axis Forces fight effectively to beat them back, is the largest island in the Mediterranean and one of the historical stepping stones between Africa and Europe. It has been ruled in turn by the Greeks, Cartheginians, Romans, Saracens, Normans, Germans, Frenchmen and Spaniards and was annexed to the Kingdom of Italy in the 19th century.

Corsica
ROME
Naples
Sardinia
Bougie
Bona
Bizerta
C. Bon
Tunis
Sicily I.
Constantine

The island has an area of 25,000 square kilometers and a population of just over 4,000,000. The surface of its triangular area is almost everywhere 500 feet above sea level. A chain of mountains runs along the northwest coast, which is steep and cliffbound, and has numerous harbors.

In the west and south, the hills are low, and recede farther from he sea, making the coast flatter and more regular. The east coast is steep and rocky to the north, but flat to the south. The northern mountains offer excellent cover for military operations. The rest of the island is mostly a plateau, devoted to wheat fields.

The only extensive plain is around Catania in the east coast. Most of the Catanian plains rise toward an active volcano, Mr. Etna, 10,000 fleet high.

The climate is very hot and uncomfortable in the summer time. There, is less than two inches of rainfall during the pre-summer months during which hot dust and winds blow more or less steadily from the south.

The population of Sicily is very dense considering it is almost entirely agricultural. Ninety-four per cent of the island area is tilled. It is fairly rich in minerals, the most important of which is sulphur.

Sicily has some 1,200 miles of railways. Messina, at the northeast tip of the island, is the terminus for the railroad from Reggio, Calabria, and San Giovanni on the mainland. The Straits of Messina are two miles wide at the narrowest point. From Messina, railroads run west along the north coast of Palermo, which is the biggest city, of 411,000 population, and south along the east coast to Catania and Syracuse. Catania, with a population of 245,000 is the second largest city in Sicily. Syracuse, on the east coast, has a population of 53,000 and was one of the great cities in Greek-Roman days. It has the best and largest natural harbor of Italy, and also an airdrome and a seaplane base.

Philippines Greets Tojo's Second Visit

(Continued from Page 1)

made a reality at the earliest conceivable date.

Chairman Jorge B. Vargas of the Philippine Executive Commission made the following remarks:

"The people who are preparing the islands for independence. have gained no end of encouragement from Prime Minister Tojo's second visit to our country and the historic meeting he held with the Independence Preparatory Committee upon his arrival.

"The leaders of the mass of Filipinos feel under a duty to themselves and to their country to renew their determination to do their utmost to make themselves deserving of the glory of independence which will be theirs shortly.

"All the inhabitants of the islands have at all times profound gratitude for the generous proposals Prime Minister Tojo made to them immediately after he was back home from his trip to the islands.

"To the people of the Philippines Prime Minister Tojo, employed at all times in the interest of humanity, is a great leader. They are looking up to him as the liberator of the world.

"The Philippine people are strengthening further their resolution to cooperate with Japan which is well on the way to complete victory in the War of Greater East Asia."

ACTIVITIES OF BOSE UPSET FOE'S PLANS

British Papers Playing Down News But Fail to Hide Uneasiness

Domei

LISBON, July 11.—Uneasiness of the Indian Government over the appearance of Subhas Chandra Bose in Shonan and the consequent increase of agitations and secret activities of Indian fifth columnists within the country was reported on July 7 by the New Delhi correspondent of the Times, London.

British newspapers are playing down news of the activities of the Indian leader in Shonan with counter-reports giving prominence to the All-India National Defense Conference which was held for three days from July 3 at the official residence of the Viceroy, it is learned.

However, the correspondent disclosed that the interest of the Indian populace has been attracted by the report of Sir Reginald Maxwell, Minister of the Interior, during the conference on the activities of fifth columnists and their liaison with agitators.

He predicted an increase in agitations of Indians as news of the arrival of Subhas Chandra Bose in East Asia spreads throughout the country.

Foes Stumped On Sicily Isle By Ired People

(Continued from Page 1)

ance.

The Italians are fully prepared to deflect subsequent enemy attempts if there should be any.

The anti-Axis quarters expected Sicily to be abandoned and isolated from the help of the Axis forces and believed that their landing would be greeted by the rousing welcome of the Sicilians. Contrary to anticipation, the anti-Axis parachutists that fell into the hands of the ired natives were captured or struck to death. Furthermore the astonished marauders found crack Italian armored units and air forces defending the Island with the aid of powerful German reinforcements.

The patriotism and gallantry displayed by the non-combatants in Sicily against the Anglo-American invaders truly endorses the statement made by Premier Benito Mussolini to the effect that the 46,000,000 subjects of Italy are without exception 46,000,000 loyal and courageous Italian soldiers.

In disclosing news of the anti-Axis landing on Sicily, the Italian High Command used the word "assault" instead of "landing" clearly manifesting their confidence of annihilating the enemy forces from their hallowed shores.

Tokyo, Berlin Simplify Law On Copyright

(Continued from Page 1)

facilitating translations.

"Instead of, as a matter of principle, applying to the holder of the copyright for permission to translate a German or Japanese work, all that the prospective translator needs to do now is to apply to the Dai-Nippon Copyright Protection League in the case of a Japanese and to the German Translation Rights Agency in the case of a German, respectively in Japan and Germany. No individual arrangements now need be made in regard to royalty for there is a fixed schedule according to which payments should be made. Hereafter many more Japanese works are expected to be introduced in Germany than hitherto."

Closer Ties Seen

Domei

BERLIN, July 11.—Cultural relations between Germany and Japan will no doubt be drawn closer than ever by the translation copyright arrangements just concluded between the German and Japanese authorities, writes Dr. Wochater Donat, well-known German historian, in the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung.

"Cultural relations between Japan and Germany may be traced back to the seventeenth century but only up to quite recently all exchange of cultural ideas and literature has been conducted only between private institutions," he declared.

"With the coming of the National Socialist regime, the situation changed and now both the political and cultural relationships between the two countries are close and inseparable. Since Japan became the closest political and military ally of Germany, Germany has grown extremely interested in the cultural problems of Japan.

"The exchange of scholars and youth organizations between the two countries and the activities of the Japan-Germany Association in Tokyo all attest to the tightened relations between the two countries."

Java's Role Is Vital, Says Premier Tojo

(Continued From Page 1)

East Asia and at the same time unite into one body for the construction of a new Java, I pray for your renewed efforts."

Prime Minister Tojo was accompanied by Major-General Kenryo Sato, Director of the Military Affairs Bureau, Kumaichi Yamamoto, Greater East Asiatic Affairs Vice-Minister, and others. He was welcomed by the Supreme Commander, other high military authorities, Sultans, representatives of Japanese and native residents.

The Prime Minister was accorded an enthusiastic ovation by a large number of native people. Men and women, old and young all waving the Rising Sun flags in their hands, shouted banzai for the distinguished visitor, as he passed the crowds to the official residence of the Supreme Commander.

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HINO CALLS TO CHINA FOR BETTER AMITY

Let Chinese Understand What Japan Is Fighting for, Says Author in Open Letter

"If the Chinese fully understood the fact that Japanese warriors, over an extensive battlefield, are shedding blood not for the acquisition of territory but for the reconstruction of the long-desired Flower Garden of East Asia, all problems pending between Japan and China would be amicably settled," declared Ashihei Hino, well-known author of "Wheat and Soldiers," in his open letter to Chinese friends which appeared in the July issue of Kaizo. His letter follows:

"I do not think that the participation of the National Government of China in the Greater East Asia War came like a bolt from the blue, or was materialized on the spur of the moment," he stated in the letter. "It is true that I had hoped for Chinese participation, and that I believed the day would come sooner or later when China would take such a step, but it was far from my anticipation that the day would come so soon—January 9 this year.

"I no sooner learned of China's action than the figures of my Chinese friends, one after the other, came to my mind. As a Japanese soldier I have fired on Chinese soldiers, and in turn have been wounded by them. I appeared on the front as one of their enemies, and met, as an enemy, the Chinese. On the battlefield, a moment's impulse rather than reason rules us, and the feeling of enmity rather than affection affects our actions. It is the duty of every soldier to vanquish the enemy, so the one who shot me, and the one whom I shot, were both carrying out our duties as soldiers.

Aim of War

"However, war is not a mere struggle without an aim, and the aim does not lie in destruction and ruin. It lies in creation and construction. This we did not forget, even in the midst of war, and thus we were troubled the more. In the midst of shell-fire we fought the Chinese as enemies, but when a lull occurred we could not help but ponder on the reasons which brought about warfare between two nations so racially similar.

After the outbreak of the China Affair, with reconstruction work progressing in parallel with military operation, the number of Chinese who were cooperating with Japan gradually increased. My circle of Chinese friends grew larger. However, something intangible stood between us and prevented perfect understanding. This may have been due to the fact that the Chinese have for a long time cast suspicious eyes on the Japanese. Some of my new friends told me that although they trusted me, they could not trust Japan. It was also said by them that they could trust the Japanese people, but not Japan.

Call for Reflection

"Judging from such words, it may be surmised that the actions taken by Japan since the Manchurian Incident have been interpreted as aggressive. It is unfair to transfer all responsibility for this idea to the Chinese. There were also many things calling for reflection on our part.

"But a great change has now taken place in the relations between the two nations. We are now fighting against a common enemy. Since China's participation in the War, a number of prominent figures who were previously affiliated with Chungking have surrendered one after another to Nanking. In other words, China has thus set her pace with Japan, to stand or die together.

"Back in Japan, I am now thinking of my Chinese friends from whom I have had no word. It was at the time I was in Canton that Wang Ching-wei, who had left the Chungking camp, visited there and delivered an address over the radio. He must have been deeply moved, as his voice was full of emotion.

"I shall never forget the eager attention of the Chinese youths who devoured every word of his speech. As he finished one of them sprang to his feet, and shouted 'Good! That is very good!' The words were too few for me to grasp their meaning, but I believed they did not refer to the speech itself. Rather I thought that all his doubts, all his suspicions, had been dispelled by Wang Ching-wei's words.

Leading Spirit

"Later, this same youth died a heroic death in a campaign against bandits. He had cooperated with us so bravely, saying that Japan alone could not carry on the pacification movement. We rendered him last honors as our comrade, and erected a monument over his grave. I cannot but regret that he could not live to witness our common attack on the enemy.

"We, the Japanese and Chinese, must come still closer to each other. We must remember that the same blood courses through our veins. Let us give up undesirable and unnecessary fears and suspicions, and associate together in a frank and friendly manner.

"Without mutual confidence no cooperation will bear fruit. As it is the desire of all Japanese to ensure stability for Greater East Asia, so we desire you to make it your heart's desire.

"Let us discard the hard shell of formality, and exchange views freely and frankly. Let us proceed with the work of construction with unshakable confidence in each other. Let us tighten the bonds of friendship, not from mere courtesy but from sincere desire.

"Let us unite and fight as we've never fought before, and hasten the attainment of our goal—a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

City Beautiful is the aim of the Park Committee of the Tokyo Metropolis which is constantly on the job to keep the capital's many parks and recreation grounds clean. Top: Koraku-en Garden in Koishikawa which is typically Japanese in architectural style. Lower: Hibiya Park, one of the most popular playgrounds for children.

Tokyo Metropolis Is Graced By Beauty Spots of Nature

Two Hundred Parks Throughout the Capital Offer Refuge and Relaxation to the People, Including Children; 96 More to Be Built by 1947

By KAY OHARA

"A center of beauty, easily accessible to all, where people can relax and enjoy the beauties of nature, is absolutely essential in any city. That is why even the gigantic undertaking of the Greater East Asia War has not deterred us from our plan of building more and more parks to keep pace with our rapidly expanding Metropolis," declared Kiyoshi Inoshita, Chief of the Tokyo Park Committee, who for more than 30 years has been connected with work of brightening up the Capital.

Kiyoshi Inoshita

"At present there are 200 parks throughout Tokyo. By 1947 we plan to complete 96 more, their size ranging from 1000 tsubo to 10,000 tsubo. We launched upon the project in 1941, and since then have completed about twelve or thirteen yearly, depending on their area and layout. We are hoping that fourteen national parks also will be ready for the public by that time," he further declared.

Public parks have always existed in Japan, explained Mr. Inoshita. Even in olden days many spots, both natural and cultivated, were set aside for the enjoyment of the people. But it was in 1873 that the word 'park' came into being. Thirty years thereafter the first foreign-style park was made—the Hibiya Park—styled after the parks of Germany.

"Our parks range in area from the national park of Izu Oshima, spreading over 650,000 tsubo, to the Matsuzaka-cho Park in Honjo-ku, of 29 tsubo," he stated. "But don't belittle the latter on account of its size. Within that small area the stirring, historical story of the Ako retainers is depicted in a series of pictures and explanations. People coming from far and near to visit this spot go away feeling amply repaid for their trip. You see, in the building of our parks we keep in mind not only the physical enjoyment of the visitor, but their intellectual development as well."

Parks throughout the world today are made on a more or less same pattern, but, Mr. Inoshita stressed, in Japan there are many purely Japanese parks, conserved from the time of the Tokugawa era. Of these five are in Tokyo, of which the Hyakkaen is the smallest (3,000 tsubo) but also one of the loveliest, as each spring the plum trees are converted into a mass of flowers.

Unique Feature

"Magnificent parks and impressive, tree-lined boulevards can be seen in any civilized country today, but in one thing I believe we are unique," he declared emphatically. "The 110,000 trees, of 18 different varieties, which line our streets, adorn not only the thriving sections of our Capital but those of the less-fortunate, downtown districts as well. In fact they are scattered throughout the Metropolis, regardless of district. Nature makes no distinction between rich and poor, and neither does the Park Committee.

"Those small squares of lawn which you see at street intersections, and perhaps you've noticed clusters of shrubs and plants near bridges, are other methods by which we endeavor to bring a bit of green to the city-dweller," he added.

"You mention the rather untidy aspect of some of our parks. That's perfectly true. But let me explain it like this," he said, taking out a volume from a well-filled book-case. "Now look at this picture of a placard in one of the parks in England: '. . . subject to a fine of £5.' During my travels abroad I noticed, time and again, similar placards placed so prominently you couldn't help but notice them. These placards warned the public, on penalty of heavy fines, to keep off the grass, desist from throwing rubbish around, and so on, and I must say they were effective, as all the parks were very clean. But in Japan we prefer a milder method. Our attitude is that parks are for the thorough enjoyment of the public, and it is not our desire to attain immaculateness through threatening measures. Rather we try to instil carefulness by ourselves setting an example, and for this purpose we employ six-hundred caretakers. I think I may say that our efforts are gradually having their effect.

"It might interest you," he continued, "that in the Great Earthquake of 1923 seventeen parks in Tokyo gave refuge to the populace. Even today they are contributing a great deal, not just by affording recreation and pleasure, but by making available plenty of space for mass radio calisthenics.

Well-Equipped

"The need of the youngsters and smaller children have not been overlooked either," he said. "I think you will find our playgrounds well equipped. We plan on making four more this year. And we have superintendents to guide and teach the smaller ones in their games.

"What do we do with 'old' parks? Why, keep them, naturally. There is no such thing as too many parks," Mr. Inoshita smilingly concluded.

Stirred into active interest, I sauntered through Hibiya Park. Neatly kept, and everything taken care of, were my thoughts as I looked through the trees at the huge auditorium. But 'Western,' as I had been told to expect, as I walked past trim, flower-bordered lawns to the open-air bandstand. My next should be typically Japanese.

A few minutes, and I was in Koishikawa-ku. I turned a corner, but wait—could I be mistaken? Could this be a public park, I thought, and stopped to make certain. Reassured, I walked past the intricately carved entrance into gorgeous, bright hydrangeas. I went from bush to bush enjoying the multitude of pink and blue shades, when, splash! I turned with a start to see behind me an expanse of round, green leaves, with here and there exquisite, white flowers. Water-lilies! How lovely, I thought delightedly, as I bent over for a closer look, and frightened more frogs into jumping in the pond.

My footsteps resounded on the stone-paved path as I made my way toward another pond. Fragile maple leaves rustled above me, and the gentle willows stirred in the breeze. Out on the pond the sturdy lotus grew profusely, while stately pines stood guardian along the edge. I stood entranced.

The trickling sound of falling water led me on, and I came upon a garden within a garden. Fine threads of water over dark gray stone, a diminutive maple growing out of a small island of rock. And all around, thick green foliage, with the summer sky overhead, reflected in the pool below. Where indeed was the city, I asked myself, as I marveled at the perfect quiet and coolness.

Historic Garden

A big, red carp attracted my attention, and I continued on my way. I climbed a little knoll, and saw in the distance the deep purple of the iris. Here also was a rest-house, for in so vast a garden, one must rest. Slowly I crossed a small bridge, and saw beneath me a weather-beaten roof. I peered closer, and saw a flat-bottomed boat. Could it possibly be the original, I mused. And if so, what colorful scenes it must have witnessed in the years gone by.

For this wonderful reminder of the days of yore, when the pace of life was gentler, was once the property of Tokugawa Yorifusa, almost a century ago. It is now the Koraku-en.

My interest thoroughly aroused, I found myself next in the smallest of the parks, the Matsuzaka-cho Park. Very small indeed, I thought, as I gazed about me. But as I looked at the pictures, realization suddenly dawned on me that I was standing on consecrated ground. Here, in this very spot, two-hundred and forty-one years ago, forty-seven faithful retainers of Lord Asano-Takumi-no-Kami had avenged their master's death, and made history.

Tears filled my eyes, as I stood in silent homage. Gradually the noise of the passing traffic faded from my consciousness. I no longer saw the cold, concrete enclosure, nor felt the hot July sun on my back. My thoughts were on that cold winter's night, two-hundred and forty-one years ago.

Loud shouts aroused me from my reverie, as neighboring children came in to play.

Thoughtfully I wended my way homeward.

Red Cross Veteran Dies

GENEVA.—The Swiss jurist, Paul des Gouttes, who had repeatedly held the position of Secretary-General and of Vice-President of the International Red Cross Committee died here at the age of 78.

Leningrad Surgeon Given Post

BERLIN.—Professor W. Schaak, former Dean of the Leningrad Medical Institute and Head of the Surgical Department, has been appointed Chief Physician at the Potsdam Municipal Hospital.

German Singer Dies

LUGANO.—The famous German opera star, Sigrid Onegin, died here at the age of 52. Born in Stockholm as the daughter of German parents, she studied in Munich and Milan. Her husband was the late composer Eugen Onegin.

REICH TEAM BEATS MEIJI IN HANDBALL

Collegians Go Down to Defeat By 13 Goals to 7 at Yahatayama Grounds

A powerful second half rally enabled the German handball team to defeat the Meiji Varsity players on Sunday afternoon at the Yahatayama grounds by the one-sided score of 13 goals to 7.

The collegians who held Keio University national champions, to a 4 to 3 score in the Kanto play-offs last week, started the game in an impressive manner and managed to hold their opponents to a 4 all draw in the first half but they were unable to cope with the strong German offensive launched after the interval.

The Germans led by the veteran Handge, displayed good form in winning this game and their performance was all the more credible as they played the entire contest a man short. The Meiji players showed excellent teamwork and their display on the field was both tricky and spectacular but as in the case of most Japanese teams, they lacked power in their shooting.

Shooting Is Timely

The Germans on the other hand, although being considerably slower, possessed a longer reach which they used to full advantage while their shooting was timely and accurate.

Hempel and Zoz were the two leading scorers for the Germans both of these forwards being credited with five goals each, while R. Bernstein with two and H. Bernstein with one, followed in the order named.

An outstanding performance was turned in by Speringer, who filled in as goalie in place of Mosaner, his full length dives saving a number of certain goals. Otto Schmidt also turned in his usual dependable game in the difficult center-half position and his backing up of the forwards, materially aided the German attack. The speedy thrusts of the Japanese forwards considerably bothered the Germans at the outset, but Handge, a past master of defense, soon rearranged his lineup to cope with the situation.

The Germans opened the scoring in two minutes of play when Hempel notched the first tally but Izeri worked himself into the loose to score the equalizer soon afterwards. Kamimaru put his side ahead with a neat solo effort that beat Speringer completely but goals by Zos and H. Bernstein gave them the lead again. Two goals by Ishiwara and another goal by Zoz found both teams deadlocked in a 4 all draw when the interval was announced.

Line-Up Rearranged

A rearrangement of the German lineup saw Hempel moving into the right-inside position with Zoz moving out on the wing. This greatly improved the German attack and goals came along in rapid succession.

Within two minutes of play, the Germans netted three times in quick succession to take a commanding lead from which they were never headed. In this half, Hempel, lanky German star, contributed four goals while Zoz kept up his good work and added three more. R. Bernstein, speedy Yokohama winger, also played up well in this period scoring two goals. The University boys found it hard work to elude the close checking tactics employed by the Germans with the result that they were able to score only three times during the entire half.

The teams were:

Meiji University: Nagasawa, Izeri, Kamimaru, Ishiwara, Okumura, Ishikawa, Ozaki, Imaeda, Hanzawa, Ogawa, Fukagawa. Substitutes: Kawano, Kamimaru, Ito and Yamada.

Germans: R. Bernstein, Zoz, H. Bernstein, Hempel, Piper, O. Schmidt, Rapp, F. H. Handge (captain), Rapp and Speringer.

Chief judge: Arakawa.

AN ANNAMESE ABROAD

How I Came to Japan

The author, a diligent young Annamese dental student with an engaging sense of humor, came to Japan by way of Shanghai. He is at present a student of the Nippon Times School of Journalism. This is the second of a series of articles by Mr. Hoquanphuoc on his travels and experiences.—Editor.

With only a draft for two hundred Hongkong dollars, some fifteen Saigon piasters in notes, and a third-class ticket which cost me exactly $7 in Saigon currency, I went abroad for my studies. My ears were still ringing with my father's last words: "Your father is sorry not to be able to give to his beloved son more money, but here is his blessing, and may God and his angels bless my son too."

Mr. Hoquanphuoc

"Poor father," I thought, "only at the last minute he confesses to not being able to support me any longer." But since I was determined to go abroad I had to leave at any cost. From that hour I had to depend on myself to further my education and to earn my own living. For I wanted something more than the easy-going life of a gentleman farmer or government employee. To reach that new ideal, I had to make those two hundred dollars last as long as possible.

My plan was to go to Hongkong first and to work my way through the University, if they refused to grant me the promised scholarship. In my teacher's last letter, which I kept carefully in my bag, I was told that I was one of the twelve boys from whom six would be selected as Government students in the Hongkong University. But he had some doubts of my being accepted, as my birth-place was Annam, and my nationality, a French subject. "You are not the first Annamese student to be selected," he said, "Three years before one of your countrymen was also selected, only to be rejected because of his being an Annamese. But if you fail to get the scholarship, would you care to take the vacant position of instructor of French in our College?"

I went, therefore, to see the steamer compradore. A young man of about my own age politely informed me that the compradore was out, but that as he was the comprador's son I could as well state my business to him. I then explained to him that, being a student, I could not afford a first-class passage; however, I would gratefully pay ten to fifteen piasters for any sort of accommodation.

"I think it can be arranged, if you don't mind sharing my own double-berth cabin, and eating Chinese food. We are glad to oblige a student, but I think you had better hand over twelve piasters for food and tips."

Although our "steamer" was only a small cargo-boat, we had a very pleasant trip, with three consecutive days of fine weather. My friends, the compradore and his son, were true to their words and treated me as a guest; they addressed me with due regard and introduced me to the men as their "cousin."

On the third day they took me to the first-class saloon for tea, and introduced me to the only two passengers, at the same time whispering in my ear:

"Let them think you are my cousin, and try to talk with them. Mr. Takayama is a Japanese merchant, and speaks fluent English; the other is a French officer who cannot speak a word of the English language. Both seem to be pretty bored having to face each other day after day without conversing."

It was the first time that I made the acquaintance of a Japanese. Mr. Takayama was being called to Shanghai on urgent business, but seeing my enthusiasm for things relating to Japanese life and customs, he asked for my address and promised to invite me to a sukiyaki party during his short stay in Hongkong. Moreover, he asked me to stay then and there for dinner.

"I feel rather uneasy at my companion's strange manner," he confided to me, referring to the French officer.

"It was like this, you see. On our first day, this gentleman told me his name and I told him mine. So we are introduced, but why keep it up day after day?"

I then learned that on the first day of our trip, as soon as Mr. Takayama was assigned to a table, he was presently joined by the polite French officer who, before sitting down, bowed, smiled and said, "Bon appetit." To this Mr. Takayama also rose, bowed, and said, "Takayama." The little ceremony was repeated daily at each meal. The French officer always came late, always said, "Bon appetit," and his bewildered table companion, not to be outdone, always rose and replied, "Takayama."

"Oh, but you don't understand, Mr. Takayama," I explained, "'Bon appetit' isn't his name. It only means 'I wish you a pleasant meal.'"

"Ah, I see," exclaimed my companion with a hearty laugh, and spent his time until dinner in learning from me other French greetings.

That night, the French officer, no doubt expecting my company, took his seat in the dining-room and waited for us. To show that he had learned much French from me, Mr. Takayama went straight to the officer, bowed ceremoniously and said: "Bon appetit."

Surprised and pleased with the perfect Parisian accent, the French officer rose, smiled and replied, "Takayama."

(To Be Continued)

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Abstract Assurances

The history of international relations during the period intervening between the First and Second World Wars is replete with records of the repeated frustration of the genuine hopes and desires of the human race to make the world a more congenial place for every individual and for every nation, large and small, in which to live and let live in peace and mutual confidence. It is a matter of record that during the interval between the two wars, some of the most glaring paradoxical blunders in the realm of human experience were committed under the cloak of a new internationalism.

It would not be an exaggeration to say that during this twenty-year period more idealistic assurances, more sugar-coated promises and pledges, and more seemingly friendly gestures on an international scale were made than during the period of two hundred years which preceded it. And it is safe to say that the period was characterized by an endless series of broken promises, unfulfilled assurances and completely ignored pledges. In short, it was a period of unprecedented disillusionment which gave rise to ever-increasing suspicion, inextinguishable antagonism, and cut-throat competition among the nations, all of which in turn conspired and precipitated the current titanic armed struggle.

Since the present world-wide upheaval broke out, various views—objective, apologetic, and wholly blind and selfish views as well—have been presented regarding the source of responsibility for the creation of such a tragic situation as that in which the world is finding itself. The limited space available here necessarily precludes a reiteration of these divergent points of view. However, inasmuch as well established facts unmistakably speak for themselves on the matter, it would not be difficult to place the responsibility where it really and truly belongs.

The twenty-year period immediately preceding the outbreak of the current war began with the termination of the First World War which was won by the Allied Powers partly by their armed might but very considerably by direct or indirect political and diplomatic pledges and assurances. It is an open secret that Britain and the United States played the leading role in this political and diplomatic intrigue, in which game the shrewd Anglo-American manipulators of international politics are at their best. Today they are again exerting their utmost efforts in their desperate attempt to win the current war by means of almost identical but more subtly worked-out tricks, namely, through highly plausible ethical, political, and economic assurances and promises.

However, the majority of the nations of the world must have learned the bitterest of lessons during the interval between the First World War and the current global war. They are fully and rightly convinced of the fact that the tragic plight in which the world is finding itself today is the creation of the Anglo-American plutocrats who ignored their own assurances and pledges in order to satisfy their greed.

The world is also mindful of the fact that the doctrine of so-called racial self-determination has been one of the most subtle ideas advanced for the sole purpose of protecting and promoting the Anglo-American political and economic interests. It would be most stupid indeed for anyone to suppose that the Anglo-American leaders who took an active part in the Versailles Peace Conference were unable to anticipate the utter impossibility for the smaller nations, which were created in accordance with the principle of racial self-determination, to enjoy even the semblance of political independence and economic justice. As a matter of fact, the Anglo-American imperialists advocated that abstract humanitarian doctrine simply because they were absolutely certain that the small states so created were bound to fall under their domination, both politically and economically.

Furthermore, the idea of collective security that resulted in the formation of the now defunct League of Nations also amply proved to be an excellent cloak to conceal the inordinate ambitions of the Anglo-Saxon imperialists. Judged by the actual functions of the League, it was none other than a bulwark of the status quo which made an equitable distribution of the world's natural resources and a reasonable enjoyment of economic and political justice and equality utterly impossible. Indeed, no sooner had the League been formed than it was perverted into "a tool of the satisfied Powers."

Be that as it may, the most pathetic paradox about the doctrines of racial self-determination and collective security is that these doctrines were advocated in the name of international peace, racial and cultural justice, political and economic freedom, and equality of opportunity. Every student of international politics, including the Anglo-American plutocrats, knows that the traditional notion of sovereignty and the orthodox theory of political and economic laissez-faire have outgrown their proper usefulness. But Uncle Sam and John Bull know even more. They know that such doctrines are indispensable in propounding their abstract humanitarianism and that such humanitarianism is a peerless blind to camouflage their imperialistic designs and practices. In short, all these traditional theories and ideas are indispensable tools for the protection of the old order which enabled the Anglo-American international schemers to enjoy a monopoly of "justice, equality, freedom, and cooperation" at the expense of all the rest of mankind.

A short time ago the American Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, made the following statement before the Senate Finance Committee, thereby admitting most emphatically the colossal blunders committed by the Anglo-American plutocrats, the staunch advocates of abstract legalism and the proponents of an ostensibly humanitarian justice and equality:

"By this time it should be crystal clear to each and every one of us that during the interval between the two wars, there were committed some of the most colossal blunders in the experience of the human race. Otherwise, the world would not be in its present critical position. Following the war of 1914-18, international economic relations soon fell into a pattern of rapidly narrowing nationalism. The nations of the world surrounded themselves with ever mounting barriers to an exchange of goods across their boundaries. To that destructive piling up of trade restrictions, our country contributed its full share."

Hull's confession, though boldly made does not relieve him and his fellow travelers of the grave responsibility for bringing about the present world catastrophe.

In this connection, it is interesting to note the statement made by the Italian Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Italian Senate some time ago. Signor Bastianini is fully convinced that lasting world peace is inconceivable until and unless the New Order envisaged by the Axis Powers replaces the old order which has been the very incarnation of Anglo-American abstract legalism and makeshift humanitarianism in theory, and of discrimination, exploitation, monopoly, and exclusivism in practice. He asserted that "it is practically useless to promise the people liberty and then take away from them the most important need of livelihood. Political international liberty and economic international liberty must be attained at one and at the same time in order to insure lasting peace to the world." Thus the Axis leaders are indomitably determined to achieve this New Order by enabling each nation or group, large and small alike, to contribute its proper share through mutual cooperation, thereby according each its proper place in a truly cooperative society.

There will be no room for abstract legalism and ostensible humanitarianism in the New Order either in Asia or in Europe. This Order presupposes the essential soundness of "cooperative regionalism" in the fields of political as well as economic activities looking forward to the realization of concrete and substantial economic and political justice, equality and freedom for all. This New Order recognizes the fact that a better and truly peaceful prosperous world order can emerge only through internationally balanced economic and political regional blocs founded on practical realism and idealistic practice, where the interests of every state and every group will be duly accommodated as has been emphasized by Signor Bastianini. While Secretary Hull engages in self-condemnation for the part the anti-Axis Powers have played in bringing about the present unprecedented world crisis, the Axis Powers can reaffirm their indomitable determination to bring about the New Order based on cooperative regionalism. Such a New Order, by abolishing the traditional domination of less powerful nations by a more powerful single Power or by a combination of Powers, will make a really lasting contribution to the true welfare and progress of mankind.

EVENTS LEADING UP TO CONFLICT BETWEEN REICH, U.S.S.R. CLEARED

Kremlin Believed to Have Demanded German Recognition of Bolshevism—Showdown Was Inevitable

By SHUZO ONO
Special to the Nippon Times and Contemporary Japan

Part III

The conception of greater sphere economy which appears to have become common among different regions of the world may be compared to a truncated cone. Its top corresponds to a zone of heavy and chemical industries, which in points of accumulated capital, advanced technique and efficient organization form the propelling power and source of supply of machines and chemicals for various branches of industry. Its immediate lower layer constitutes what can be called the zone of secondary heavy industries; whereas the next layer is the sphere of light industries. Its base forms the agricultural zone.

When the Socialistic control economy of the Soviet Union is analyzed in this light, it is seen that it has already completed the construction of the top of the truncated cone, that is, the heavy and chemical industrial structure on as high a level as of any front-rank industrial Power. In addition, its advancement in the organization of secondary, light and agricultural industries has affixed an extra protecting cover to its regional economy. Under these circumstances, it was not unusual on its part to entertain the desire of spreading its economic system to the contingous areas in Europe. But as such a desire came into violent conflict with the German conception of Grossraumwirtschaft, the inevitable showdown occurred to settle the issue one way or the other.

The Soviet publications of recent years reflect the view that the seed of a world revolution germinated in China with the commencement of Sino-Japanese hostilities in July, 1937. In the following year Viacheslav Molotov, then Premier of Soviet Russia, declared that antagonism between Socialism and capitalism had come to the fore on an international scale, though it had hitherto been conceived in the ideological field. Abstract as the declaration was, it no doubt contained a grain of stark realism.

Explains Nature of Treaty

On August 31, 1939, Viacheslav Molotov, then Foreign Commissar, in submitting the German-Soviet non-aggression pact to the Supreme Council for ratification, explained that the treaty would not only serve the interest of the Soviet Union, but also of the diverse races in capitalistic countries. The use of the words "diverse races" implied that the Soviet Union had contracted the pact to pave the way for a Communistic alignment with impressionable races, so that a Bolshevik world revolution with the aid of the Red Army and the Comintern could be arranged. But the Soviet calculation went wrong when Germany in 1940 succeeded in laying the foundation of a new inter-country harmony based on non-capitalism and non-acceptance of Communism.

The Reich success in Europe impelled Moscow to alter drastically its diplomacy. The Kremlin then and there undertook a crop of territorial adjustments with a view to providing itself with strategic politico-military stepping-stones. It sent troops from Bessarabia to occupy northern Bukovina with the sole desire of hindering Germany from getting control of foodstuffs and nonferrous metals obtainable in southwestern Europe, namely, in Jugoslavia, Greece, Rumania, Hungary and Bulgaria. Thereafter, in conjunction with Britain, it tried hard to prevent Jugoslavia from joining the Axis side.

The Soviet endeavor bore results in the shape of a successful coup d'etat in Belgrade on April 3, 1941, and the conclusion of a Soviet-Jugoslavian non-aggression pact by that newly installed regime. Germany, resenting this Soviet interference, advanced into Jugoslavia and, after overthrowing the newly put up anti-German regime within nine days, reshaped the country's territorial complexion to suit the request of the times. It seems that the Soviet Union, in achieving its diplomatic victory against Germany in Jugoslavia, thought that Germany would not sweep into action immediately, and that if Germany decided to move into Jugoslavia, that country's armed forces would be able to offer resistance for at least six months, thereby giving the Kremlin sufficient time to formulate its next step. Here again the Soviet miscalculated.

Molotov Meets Hitler

Viacheslav Molotov accepted Chancellor Hitler's invitation to meet him in Berlin toward the end of November, 1940, principally to promote the cause of the Kremlin. Apparently, Chancellor Hitler at the meeting demanded a complete change of heart on the part of Soviet Russia and its full economic collaboration with Germany. Perhaps Viacheslav Molotov, in line with his Government's "stop Germany" policy, gave an indirect "no" to the proposal of Chancellor Hitler by insisting on a further prior territorial adjustment in the direction of Finland and southwestern Europe.

In other words, the Kremlin demanded of Germany the outright recognition of Bolshevik influence over the vital material areas of Europe. Chancellor Hitler, noting this attitude of the Kremlin, decided not to seek a compromise with the Soviet Union. Thus a deadlock ensued and both sides started making feverish preparations to face the inevitable showdown, which came in June, 1941.

One may as well inquire what would have happened had Germany acquiesced in the Soviet proposal. Firstly, Finland under Soviet domination would have meant an interception of the supply of Swedish iron ore to Germany in the Baltic Sea. Germany consumes more than sixty per cent of Swedish iron ore to meet the requirements of its heavy industry. This fact clearly shows why Germany, having full knowledge of the national policy of the Soviet Government, could not accept such a term.

Stoppage of Oil Feared

Secondly, the acknowledgment of Soviet penetration into southwestern Europe would have meant an interruption in the supply of oil from Rumania and an invitation to permit Communistic interference in the inter-country relations in that part of Europe prejudical to the interest of the proposed establishment of a new continental order. Consequently, it is more than plain that the Soviet proposal submitted by Viacheslav Molotov served the purpose of a Bolshevik ultimatum on the Axis set-up in Europe. Chancellor Hitler, in spite of this challenge, had to remain calm and patient, until he could get the definite assent of his European partners favoring the acceptance of such a challange.

Ideologically speaking, it is unthinkable that a rapprochement could occur between Communism and National Socialism. Despite the recognition of ideological incompatibility, the German Government, hoping to localize the European war from the Soviet sphere, attempted to come to terms with the Soviet Union. This German attempt was construed by the experts of the Kremlin as the desire of the Third Reich to form a German-Communist front. Standing firm on this misconception, the Soviet Government carried out a territorial adjustment and moved into southwestern Europe to propagate the interest of a Communistic world revolution.

Finding itself outwitted on this score by Germany, it came out openly to present an opposing front to the consummation of German policy in Europe. As a result, a German-Soviet antagonism began to increase in proportion, finally bursting out in the shape of the Reich-Soviet war.

(End)

This Is India

By SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

Part III

England first obtained her foothold in India through the East India Company. This company received a Royal Charter which conferred large powers in the matter of trade monopoly, acquisition of territory, etc.

The East India Company succeeded in establishing itself in India towards the beginning of the seventeenth century as a trading concern. Gradually friction arose between the Company and the local Indian rulers of the day. And this led in some places, as Bengal, to armed conflict. During the course of one of these conflicts the then ruler of Bengal, Nawab Sirajudowla, was defeated by the combined forces of the Company and the Indian renegades who conspired again him. This was practically the beginning of the political conquest of India. A few years later in 1765, the Emperor Shah Alam of Delhi, who was then the nominal ruler of India, granted the Dewani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to the East India Company. The grant of the Dewani meant that the entire revenue and financial administration of these areas passed into the hands of the Company.

Becomes Administrative Body

Thus the East India Company, while being a trading concern, became an administrative body as well. During the course of the next few years, there were complaints about the corruption and maladministration of the Company's officials. In 1773, therefore, an Act was passed, called Lord North's Regulation Act which provided for governmental control over the policy and administration of the East India Company. The principal administrative change introduced with the passing of the Act was that the three Presidencies of Bengal, Bombay and Madras, which had been independent of one another, were brought under a Governor-General who, with the help of four councillors, was to rule over all the territories, his headquarters being in Bengal.

There were manifold defects in the new system introduced and in addition to that, there were serious complaints of corruption against the administration of the Governor-General, Warren Hastings. After some time, therefore, another Act called Pitt's India Act was passed in 1784 which provided for a Board of Control. There were cabinet ministers on this board and the entire operations of the East India Company were brought under its control. The appointment of a Board of Control, composed partly of cabinet ministers, eventually led to the establishment of the supremacy of the British Parliament over India.

Charter Act of 1833

The East India Company had to renew its charter from time to time. The Charter Act of 1833 introduced a remarkable change in the status and function of the Company. With the passing of this Act, the East India Company ceased to exist as a trading concern and became a purely political and administrative body, governing India on behalf of the British Crown. According to the provisions of the Act, the direction of the entire civil and military administration and the sole power of legislation were vested in the Governor-General in Council. Twenty years later, that is 1853, when the Charter Act was renewed, the control of the Government over the Company was further strengthened. The Act required that one-third of the members of the Court of Directors of the Company should be nominated by the Crown.

So far as India was concerned, further administrative changes were made. Bengal was made a separate province under a Lieutenant-Governor and the Government of India was thereby separated from the provincial governments. The Act also provided for a Legislative Council for India consisting of twelve members, all of whom were, however, to be officials.

During the discussions in the House of Commons in connection with the renewal of the Charter in 1853, John Bright spoke strongly against the Company's administration, which he said had "introduced an incredible amount of disorder and corruption into the state and poverty and wretchedness among the people." He demanded that the Crown should assume direct responsibility for the administration in India. The advice was not heeded and a few years later the revolution (called by English historians the 'Sepoy Mutiny' and by Indian Nationalists the 'First War of Independence') broke out.

New Act Passed

After the suppression of the revolt, a new Act was passed called the Government of India Act, 1858. By this Act the Crown took over from the East India Company the entire administration of India. With the introduction of this Act, Queen Victoria issued a Royal Proclamation, which was read out by the Governor-General, Lord Camning, on November 1, 1858, at Allahabad. In view of the responsibility of the British Cabinet to the British Parliament, the latter became the virtual arbiter of India's political destiny.

The next important step was taken in 1861 when the Indian Councils Act was passed. The Act provided for the Governor-General's Legislative Council which was to have not more than twelve and not less than six members, half of whom were to be non-officials. Besides the Central Legislative Council, Provincial Councils, consisting partly of non-official members appointed by the government were also introduced. Thus Bengal got a Provincial Legislative Council in 1862 and the North-West Provinces and Oudh, (now called the United Provinces) in 1886.

Reaction Follows Mutiny

The failure of the revolution of 1857 was followed by a period of reaction and during this period all anti-British movements in India were ruthlessly suppressed, while the people at large were completely disarmed. By the eighties of the last century the political depression was over and the public began to raise their head once again. This time the policy and the tactics of the liberty-loving and progressive Indians were quite different from those of 1857. An armed revolution being out of the question, constitutional agitation was substituted in its place.

Thus in 1885, the Indian National Congress was founded for striving for self-government for India by constitutional means. The agitation conducted by the Indian National Congress made the Government of India feel that a further politieal advance was necessary. So in 1892 another Act was passed called the Indian Councils Act of 1892. Under this Act the Legislative Councils were given the right to put questions and to discuss the Budget, though voting on the Budget was not allowed. Further, provision was made in the Legislatures for a non-official elment to be appointed by the Government. The Governor-General's Legislative Council was also increased by sixteen members.

(To Be Continued)

THE EARLY RISER

By LI SHANG YIN

O'er the earth peeps the sun;
on the bough the dew glistens;
Poppies nod bright on the hillside green.
Swinging high in the pine tree an oriole listens,
As I fling open my casement screen.

O'er the fields creeps the dawn;
see its light gild the towers!
Now a-wing are the bird and the bee.
And this wealth of the morn,
with its grass and its flowers,
Is for all early risers—like me!

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*SWARAJ**

(Dedicated to Subhas C. Bose)

By CHANAN SINGH
Indian Independence League
in the Philippines

On bended knees I solemnly implored
The aid of Him Who is
The Fountain of all things that are;
I drew aside the curtains of my heart
And showed the anguish festering within,
The bitter pain that gnawed to its very core.

"This misery," I said, "is born of British tyranny;
This is the handiwork of evil British hands."

And, taking more courage, I made haste to add,
"Give help to those who need it;
Give help to India, God.
For well nigh a century now,
The hated British have ignobly thrived
On sacred Indian land,
Sucking its precious wealthy,
Enriching English trade,
Giving no fair return.

"The grandiose civilization
Which, by Thy gracious Will,
Was ours when Time began
Is now no more,—
A heap of ruins in a ruined world.
Our culture, trade, and varied industries
Have gone the way of inevitable decay;
India is but the ghost of glory today.

"Give India help, O God,
Lighten her burden and hasten the day
When she shall rightfully enjoy swaraj,
The right of self-determination and self-rule,
The right to happiness and peace."

And, having spoken thus, I bowed my head
In contemplation of the thoughts with which
My mind was full, so full indeed,
That I could scarcely give
Complete expression to each one of them.

But then, a strange sepulchral voice
Aroused me from my reverie,
Saying thus: "My son,
Be thou calm of mind
And peaceful of heart.
India is not forgotten;
India yet shall rise.
India will soon enjoy swaraj."

My heart, a throbbing lump of joy,
Could scarcely beat in rhythm;
So glad was I.

But the same stern voice went on
In tone and accent graver than before:
"But bear in mind, my son,
Swaraj is not an ordinary gift.
It does not come from Heaven
As rain falls from the sky.
Nor does it spring from earth.
To quench the thirst of Man.
Neither does it grow from the sturdy trunk
Of some tree in the forest.

"Swaraj, my son, comes to those who earn it.
And to earn it is not easy:
Thy people must have strength
Of mind and heart,
As well as strength of limb.
They must have patience in infinite degree
And courage to withstand
The wild tempestuous storms
Of Freedom's sea.

"Remember this, my son,
A people, and none other
Shall earn its own swaraj
None else can give it them;
None but themselves."

The hallow voice then ceased,
Leaving a faint mysterious echo in the empty air,
Leaving me, too, with thoughts inspired
And elevated soul.
India, swaraj is near!

*Swaraj means self-rule.

Fruits of Wisdom

He is richest who is contented with the least, for content is the wealth of nature.—Socrates.

The way to check slander is to despise it; attempt to overtake and refute it, and it will outrun you.—A. Dumas.

How much is it to be wished that the celebration of nature and God were intrusted to none but men of noble minds.—Goethe.

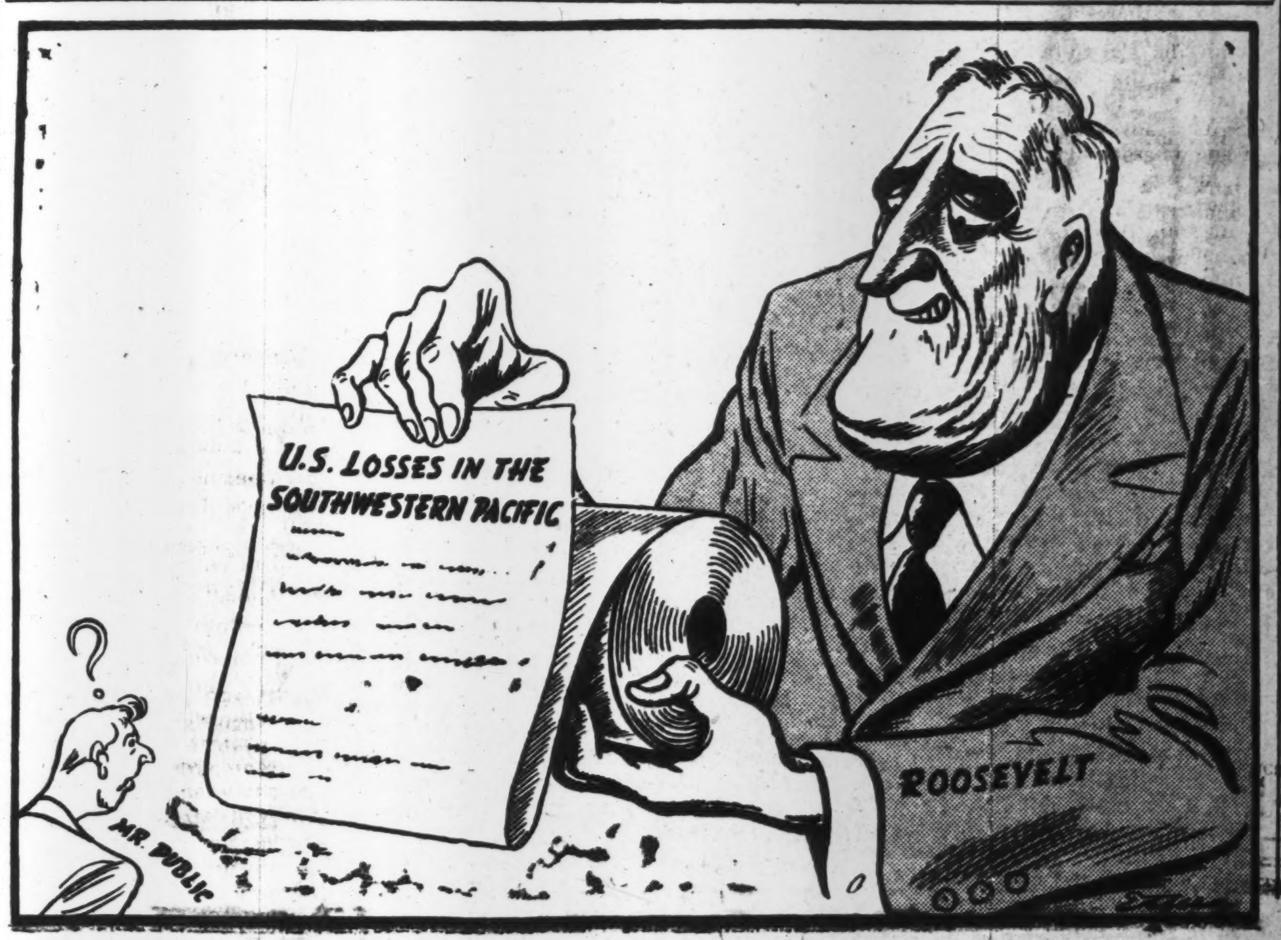
The happiness of your life depends upon the quality of your thoughts, therefore guard accordingly; and take care that you entertain no notions unsuitable to virtue and reasonable nature.—Marcus Antoninus.

Time is so fleeting that if we do not remember God in our youth, age may find us incapable of thinking about him.—Hans Christian Andersen.

Wickedness is a wonderfully diligent architect of misery, and shame, accompanied with terror, commotion, remorse, and endless perturbation.—Plutarch.

Wealth consists not in having great possessions, but in having few wants.—Epicurus.

Announcements Come in Baffling Dribbles


U.S. LOSSES IN THE SOUTHWESTERN PACIFIC
ROOSEVELT
?
MR. PUBLIC